The Middletown Transcript.

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which has been refitted, refurnished and restocked by

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Miss P's Deed ... of Mercy

WHEN Miss P. made up her mind to do a thing it was done So when she was sitting on the front porch of her pretty rose-covered cottage one hot summer day, and looked up the street and saw advancing toward her a great flock of sheep, a plan came into her head which proved important.

The mass came sweeping past the pretty cottage, rending clouds of California dust over the cypress hedge upon the beds of scarlet verbeneas and into Miss P.'s very face, but Miss P. never moved. Her soft eyes full of compassion, gazed out upon that patient throng of creatures, and a look of pain swept across her face as the poor things tried eagerly to catch a mouthful of the fresh, green grass, which formed Miss P.'s well-kept border just outside the path. The horseback rider urged them on, and on they hurried, huddling their fleecy dust-brown backs together till it seemed as though one might walk across that living flood. Behind the great flock came the usual accompaniment—the wagon in which the lame and exhausted sheep were carried by the herders—and as Miss P. looked one faltered and fell, rose feebly and was picked up and placed in the wagon with the others.

When the last cloud of dust had settled, Miss P. smiled to herself an odd little smile. "It's a queer thing to do, maybe, but its no one's business but my own, and if I choose to do missionary work in front of my own house instead of away off in heathen lands I'm going to do it."

Miss P. took the three o'clock car into the city and visited a certain place of business on a bustling street, held a half hour's conference with the proprietor, looked over numerous catalogues, talked prices and then took her departure. Not for home, however. To an up-town office in a great block she next made her way; then, as the summer twilight was gathering, sought her corner and waited for her car.

Miss P.'s life was lonely. Something seemed always lacking to make it quite complete. She would not admit it, even to herself, for the owner of that resolute mouth and chin, and that firm independent way, could never confess that aught was lacking to make her comfort complete. She was not rich—only "comfortably fixed" as the neighbors said. Her father dying a few years before, had left her the neat little cottage and the fruit orchard behind it, which supplied not only her but many of the neighbors with choice fruit. For Miss P. was nothing if not neighborly, although there war always a certain dignity and reserve about her that forbade the approach of the too-familiar. People wondered why she was at forty still unmarried. She must have had a "disappointment," they said, though Miss P. looked least likely of women to have had a romance.

One morning a great dray, drawn by four horses, toiled along the dusty road and pulled up at the little white gate under Miss P.'s cypress arch. Neighbors began to wonder and conjecture and to neglect the cooking of their noonday meals, when Miss P.'s blue sunbonnet, having duly peered over into the wagon and inspected its contents, withdrew into the house, and the men who had come with the dray began to lift and tug at a queer, long, stone something in the wagon.

Old Mrs. Green peered through the blinds of the next house and called out excitedly, "Maria, come here this minute! I do believe Miss P.'s went and had her own coffin made, or a sarcopagus or somethin"

But, Maria, leaning interestedly over the old lady's shoulder, said, "Pshaw, mother, taint' no such thing! Looks heap more like a watering trough to me."

And so in course of time it proved to be. "Just like one of her queer notions," said one. "But it'll be a blessin' to poor dumb brutes, just the same," said another, and a third neighbor declared that nothing on earth could tempt her to have a public watering trough put in front of her house.

The men within a mile around thought it was just the thing, and began to wonder why they had'nt taken up a collection and got one themselves long ago.

But when in a few days a handsome iron drinking fountain was brought out from the city and set up at one end of the long stone rough, and a bright tin cup was chained thereto, people said, "Miss P. does beat all for doing deeds of mercy!"

And the lady in question, sitting on her vine-wreathed porch, said to herself as she watched the thirsty children stopping on their way home from school in the hot summer afternoons, "I really couldn't spare that hundred and fifty dollars very well, but I can do without the new matting I was going to get, and I am going to make over my best dress and pinch along awhile to make up for it, and the dollar a month extra water tax won't be very much. Anyhow I'm going to enjoy it."

And she did enjoy it. What a pleasure it was the next time a flock of sheep came through to see the thirsty creatures crowd and push around the low stone trough, full to the brim with clear cold water, and how eagerly the jaded horses drooped their heads forward to the welcome draught. And no less satisfied was she to see the dusty sheep-men lift awkardly their wide sombrero as they dismounted and caught a glimpse of her before they drank cupful after cupful from the iron fountain.

All this filled Miss P.'s queer soul with intense satisfaction. "Whoso giveth a cup of cold water"—she thought to herself, "maybe it's just as much a deed of mercy as to send money to the heathen."

One morning Miss P., as was her custom, worked among her flowers, digging around the rose trees with her little hoe, turning up the earth with her trowel, and tying up a sagging vine here and there. Suddenly she heard down the road the unmistakable hearld of an approaching herd of cattle—the confused lowing of a hundred plunging and plodding cows mingled with the whistles and peculiar cries and calls of the attendant cowboys, who in wide felt sombreros and picturesque attire, rode at each side of the moving mass of tossing horns and rough-coated bodies.

Mrs. P. dropped her garden tools and went up the steps to the porch. It was the way she paid herself for the expense and trouble of setting up the drinking place—this quiet enjoyment of hers in the eagerness and satisfaction of the poor creatures, weary with the travel of many miles over the dusty roads.

As she sat thus, looking out across the cypress hedge upon the surging crowd of cattle, a panic stricken child pushed open the gate and ran up the walk. "Oh, Miss P," she cried out shrilly, "let me come where you are! I'm afraid of the cows!"

Miss P. rose and went down the steps. How womanly and tender she looked as she reached a hand down to the little girl and smiled reassuringly. The cattle were crowding around the long, stone trough and a dark eyed, weather-bronzed cowboy leaned from his mustang and helped himself to a drink from the fountain. As he did so he heard the child's frightened cry and saw the pretty, womanly little picture. As he drank he studied the woman's face furtively from the shadow of his wide sombrero, and a sudden look of wonder seemed to come into his deep eyes. But he assisted the others in keeping the struggling herd under control, and finally, after all was satisfied, helped to start them moving again, in a wide dark stream of hoofs and horns, broad, red backs and switching tails, down the dusty road. Then, with a word to the cowboy nearest to him he turned his horse and rode back to the fountain.

As Miss P., standing at the gate with the child, glanced up at him he lifted his sombrero and sprang from his saddle. "Beg pardon, madam," courteously, "but I want to thank you for the great privilege we have enjoyed. It's a rare thing in California to find a watering place along the road."

"You're entirely welcome, I'm sure," responed Miss P. cordially. This was nothing new. Dozens of grateful passers-by had paused to thank her for providing such refreshment for man and beast, and it was only a simple act of courtesy in this particular cowboy to do the same. So she wondered a little why he did not take his departure now that his errand was done. Perhaps he enjoyed the shade of the mighty fig-tree which spread its great limbs and dense foliage far out over the mountain and into the street.

Why should he look at her so? Why didn't he go? Oh, whom did he look like and who was he?

At that moment her startled eyes caught sight of a long, red scar across the man's fore head, for his headwas bared, and in another instant she found herself leaning against the cypress hedge quite weakly and feeling as though it must all be a dream. Then she gathered herself together and spoke in a quiet voice which trembled a little.

"Horace—Horace, is it you, or am I dreaming?"

"You are not dreaming, Nellie," the man replied as quietly—"it is Horace and you are Nellie, come together at last in this strange way."

Miss P. suddenly lost her hold upon herself and began to cry—a soft, nervous, sobbing cry—and murmured something brokenly which the stranger accepted as an invitation to come in. So he tied the mustang to the ring in the fig tree's trunk and followed Miss P. into the house, while the open mouthed child went on her way schoolward, stopping often to walk backward a few steps and wonder at what she had seen.

But old Mrs. Green behind her window blinds called excitedly to Maria and told her all about it. "Depend upon it, Maria," she quavered, "that old maid's got a history and I know it and I hadn't a mite of doubt in my mind but what that's her beau come back. But a cowboy—my sakes alive!"

It was the same old story with which everybody is so familiar—a lover's quarrel, a hasty parting, a hot headed youth flinging himself away from the quiet New England home out into the world, to be swallowed up in the yawning jaws of the wide, wide west; a girl left to eat her heart in proud, unspoken sorrow and refuse her various suitors because she had no love to give them. The old, old story again, but this one at least had a happy ending.

"And he wa'n't just a cowboy after all," says old Mrs. Green, as she cackles forth the romantic story of her next door neighbor, "for he owned all them cattle and was just a ja sin' hrough to look after 'em. And he's worth considerable they say—got a big stock ranch up north, and Miss P's. rented her house for six months and went up there with him till he gets things in shape to leave 'em and come down here to live. She says she ain't never goin' to leave that there drinkin' fountain an' waterin' trough, and I don't know's I blame her when it surely was the means of bringin' her a husband. Oh, yes, she's married. He come back in a day or two, lookin' as slick as you please, and they was married by Elder Stewart Wednesday evening a week ago.

"Well, I hope that man'll make her happy, for she is a good, kind-hearted woman, and I call that queer freak of hers—settin' up that waterin' trough in front of her house—a regular deed of mercy."—"Union Signal."

JOHN CABOT.

In view of the approaching celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the North American continent, some recent investigations and pronouncements by the president of the British Royal Geographical Society are of especial interest. "As every schoolboy knows," the discovery in question is credited to the Cabots and especially to Sebastian, the son, Sebastian indeed claimed the credit for himself and gave to the world the first map of the newly found land; and so, down to the present time, John Cabot has figured in history chiefly as the father of Sebastian. There is now eminent authority for considering such judgment unjust and for regarding John Cabot as the real discover of North America, and of the two the better entitled to fame.

Sir Clements Markham has for some time been engaged in research and study of the careers of the Cobots, and now formally announces the result above recorded. Into all the details of his argument we need not enter. The outline of the corrected narrative will serve. Like Columbus he tells us, John Cabot was a Genoese, who between 1461 and 1476 become a citizen of Venice. He traveled much and became an expert navigator and cartographer. He was in Spain when Columbus made his first voyage to America, and was much interested in that enterprise. Soon afterward he settled in England with his wife and three sons, of whom Sebastian was the second, and on March 5, 1497, he was commissioned by the King, Henry VII, to fit out ships under the British flag and proceed to the discovery, the exploration and conquest of new lands beyond the sea.

Thus authorized, he sailed from Bristol in a small ship called the Matthew, with a crew of eighteen men. That was on May 3, 1497. The exact date and place of his first landing in North America are unknown. The Canadians, who are going to celebrate the anniversary with much elaboration have been unable to decide between the conflicting claims of various places and have discreetly decided to dodge the issue by putting their memorial of Cabot in the Legislative Hall at Halifax, which place makes and can make no claim to the disputed honor. Sir Clements Markham, with convincing shrewdness of argument, names Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, as the spot. That, however, is a matter of minor importance. What is important is that the right man should be honored, and that man, we may now well reckon, was John Cabot, the father, and not Sebastian, the son, who was a mere lieutenant of his father, and afterward the historian and cartographer of his father's enterprise, which he strove to make to seem his own.

Don't think because you are sick and nothing seems to give you relief that you can't be cured.

There must be a cure for you somewhere.

If your doctor can't cure you, perhaps he has mistaken the cause. Anybody is liable to make a mistake sometimes.

One in three of us suffer from indigestion, and one out of three dyspeptics doesn't know it. That is he may know he is sick, but he blames it to something else.

Indigestion is the cause of half of our dangerous diseases.

Shaker Digestive Cordial, made from tonic medicinal roots and herbs, is the most natural cure for indigestion. It relieves the symptoms and cures the disease gently, naturally, efficiently, giving fresh life, strength and health to sick dyspeptics.

At druggists. A trial bottle for 10 cents.

"Yes, sir," repeated a much given to talking, "I played with Irving for years."

"Why," said his friend, "I didn't know you were ever on the stage."

"I wasn't," rejoined the gossip "I played marble with him when we were boys at school."

What We Inherit

We are not to blame for. We cannot be held responsible for the dispositions and tendencies which we derive from our ancestors, nor are we responsible for the germs of disease which may manifest themselves in our blood as a heritage from former generations. But we are responsible if we allow these germs to develop into serious diseases which will impair our usefulness and destroy our happiness. We are responsible if we transmit to our descendants the disease germs which it is possible for us to eradicate by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla the one true blood purifier. This medicine has power to make rich, red blood and establish perfect health in place of disease.

Swellington (at the soiree): "I wonder if that plain woman over there is really trying to flirt with me?"

Cooler (politely): "I can easily find out, sir, by asking her. She's my wife."

Our Woman's .....Column

WIVES of experience say it does not pay to wait on your lords, as the following conservation will indicate:

"I really don't know what I shall do when I am married," she was saying, "I've always had mamma to advise me about everything. I really never bought a dress by myself, and I should never know whether to take the black coat or the blue one, the big hat or the little one, unless I could consult mamma. Now, I presume, I'll have to decide all such things for myself. I really don't suppose I could ask Augustus to be interested in my hats and coats."

"I feel sorry for you my dear," said Mrs. Gray. "I foresee difficulties you wot not of. Now I am an old-fashioned wife, and I married a model man. I imagine your Augustus is just such another. Let me warn you: Don't be an old-fashioned wife. You will not only have to manage all your own affairs, but most of his, too."

"Gracious!" gasped the girl in dismay.

MODEL HUSBAND, BUT HELPLESS.

"Oh, you'll survive," said the matron, sympathetically; but you'll realize then that it's no sinecure to have to think for two."

"Won't you please explain?" begged the girl, twisting her engagement ring.

"Well for example, I not only select and buy every stitch of clothing I and the children wear, but I buy most of my husband's clothes too. If I make life a burden to him for a week or so he will go to the tailor and be measured for a new suit of clothes or an overcoat. He only does that because I can't do it for him. But half the time I have to help him pick out the material for a suit. Then I buy all his underclothes, his socks and shirts and neckties. He doesn't know exactly how he happens to have them. When he wants an article he simply goes to a drawer and finds it. He never stops to wonder how it gets there—unless it doesn't happen to suit or fit, and then he is sure to remember who is responsible for it."

"But before he was married how—" began the engaged girl timidly.

"Oh, then his mother and big sisters took care of him, or else an old aunt. You may be sure there is always some one lying in wait to spoil every man child that comes into this world."

"Tell me some more," said the girl, curiously.

"Well, I always have to call my husband in the morning. He never by any chance, wakens before I do. Then I get his bath ready for him. I am fully persuaded that he would have to practice quite a while before he would be able to keep from boiling or freezing himself to death, if left to his own devices. Then when he comes home at night, and we are going to a party, I lay out his dress suit for him and put the studs in his shirt bosom. Otherwise I am sure he wouldn't have the energy to go at all. When he goes out of town I pack his valise for him."

PAYS ALL THE BILLS.

"Is that all? Asked the girl faintly.

"Oh, dear, no," said Mrs. Gray briskly. "Besides managing the house, looking after the children at home and at school and doing a large part of the family mending, I hire and train the servants, settle most of the bills, buy the winter coal and wood, pay the rent and quarrel with the landlord. Then, besides calling on my own personal friends, I have to do a lot of formal and perfunctory visiting on my husband's account. 'Jennie,' he says, 'I'm trying to negotiate a deal with Mr. O. It's important that only the most amicable feelings prevail between us. I wish you'd find time to call on Mrs. O.' So I have to put on all my bravery and sally forth to make a conquest of Mrs. O.'s heart. Do you wonder that I have no time to belong to a club?"

"No, indeed," said the girl sympathetically, "but is there no escape from—"

"From Augustus?" said Mrs. Gray, laughing. "You know best."

"I didn't mean that," answered the girl, flushing hotly. "No, my dear. I know you didn't. Yes, there is one way of escaping—well, we won't say what. Become a new woman. Harden your heart against Augustus's helplessness. Belong to so many clubs that he'll simply have to take care of himself. It's an heroic measure, but it works. You and Augustus have the same lesson to learn, anyway. You've both got to learn to take care of yourselves, for your mother has spoiled you quite as much as his has him. If I were you I wouldn't do all the learning.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

Look the Door.

Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pill are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

Washington ... Letter

THE Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have completed the work of amending the Dingley tariff bill, and unless the Democratic members of the committee cause some unnecessary delay the bill will be reported to the Senate this week

The bill has not been made public, but it is known that it has been amended in nearly every schedule, and that as a rule the amendments provide for slightly lowering the duties from those in the original bill, although in some cases they are raised. The bill is still a distinctly Republican protective measure, just as everybody knew it would be, but whether on the whole it is an improvement on the original bill is, of course, largely a matter of personal opinion. The average Republican only asks for a tariff that will protect all American industries and products alike, and is not disposed to haggle over the precise rate of duty imposed on any particular article or articles. It is claimed by the Senators who have framed these amendments that they are intended to increase the revenues of the government without any sacrifice of the principle of protection.

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Senator Frye doesn't believe the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, which the sugar trust is demanding through its lobby, is possible. He said: "The representatives of the sugar trust are now seeking the abrogation of this treaty with more than usual energy and activity. They are deeply interested in abrogation, and I don't know of any one else who is. In their efforts to secure their own interests they are misrepresenting the disadvantages to the United States from this treaty and concealing the advantages. The advantages are manifold and the disadvantages small."

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There are few people around Washington who do not believe that the annexation of Hawaii is one of the certainties of the near future. Whether the recently reported attitute of Japan towards Hawii will result in hastening annexation is yet to be determined. An official speaking of the matter said: "This government is not alarmed or annoyed by the reports of Japanese restlessness and loud war talk. That nation has not recovered from its victory over China yet, and it feels as if it owns the world. A little bluster will do no harm to any one, but you may rest assured that the Japanese will do nothing more than bluster. After the tariff bill has been disposed of, the Senate may have an opportunity to act upon a treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii. Meanwhile you may be sure that the U. S. navy will back Hawaii in enforcing its immigration laws, against the Japanese or any other nationality."

—

President McKinley touched the electric button that started the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, at Nashville, and later he expects to visit the exposition in person and to carry with him as many members of his cabinet as can go. He has expressed much interest in the success of the exposition.

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If President McKinley had never until within the last ten days thought of annulling some of the extensions of the civil service rules made by Mr. Cleveland, the facts brought out during that time would have started him to thinking about it. Testimony taken by the Senate Committee that is investigating this subject has already made it plain that the whole thing was manipulated to the advantage of Democrats and the disadvantage of Republicans, and entirely regardless of the best interests of the public service. At the last meeting of this committee letters were read from Postmaster General Gary and from Secretary Long, in favor of changing, and Public Printer Palmer fired this broadside: "As applied to this office (Government Printing Office) which is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving varied branches of skilled labor of high grade, the civil service rules are, in my judgment, an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and economy. In my opinion the civil service rules as promulgated for enforcement here should be modified radically, suspended, or repealed." Hon. N. B. Scott, the West Virginia member of the Republican National Committee of Internal Revenue, who has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says that he doesn't want the place and will not take it unless the extension of the civil service rules to collectors and guagers is rescinded.

—

Secrefary Alger has abolished the spy system of keeping the time of the employes of the War Department, which was adopted under the Cleveland administration and which has been a source of much irritation to the employees. General Algar takes the ground that a man who cannot be trusted to do his duty without being watched is unworthy of employment by the government, or by any body else, and the War Department clerks will here after work on honor.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common at the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., N. Y.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Sing a song of cleaning house,
Pockets full of nails;
Four-and-twenty dust pans,
Scrubbing brooms and pails.
When the door is opened
Wife begins to sing:

"Just help me move this wardrobe here,
And hang this picture, won't you dear?
And tack the carpet by the door,
And stretch this one a little more;
And drive this nail and turn this screw;
And here's a job I have for you—
The cupboard door will never catch,
I think you'll have to fix the latch;
And oh! while you're about it, John,
I wish you'd put the cornice on,

"And hang this curtain; when you're done
I'll hand you up the other one;
This box has got to have a hinge
Before I can put on the fringe;
And won't you mend that broken chair;
I'd like a hook put right up there;
The wardrobe door must have a knob,
And here's another little job—
I really hate to ask you dear,
But could you fix a bracket here?"

And on it goes, when these are through
And this and that and those to do.

Ad infinitim, and more, too,
All in a merry jingle,
And isn't that enough to make
A man wish that he were single?

Do's and Don'ts For Wheel Women.

Good taste and judgment in the selection of bicycle clothes are rare, although there is no sound reason why they should be. With a little thought it is hardly possible to select garments of the wrong material and cut. A woman looks well on the wheel provided she is careful to dress in quiet colors that fit her. Quiet cloths are essential, and the leggings should come somewhere near matching the cloth. The hat should be a plain Alpine or Derby, or golf without ornamentation, so that there is nothing conspicuous about it. With these things and a fair control of the bicycle any woman will look well while enjoying this most invigorating exercise.

Choose a color that will not show the dust—some shade of brown, yellow or gray. The shoes should be tan, for black shoes, after three minutes on a country road, must look as scuffed and disreputable as any shoes can look, no what may be their quality. Paris kid will look as bad as the cheapest calfskin after that first prelimary spin into the country. Women on bicycles, of course, never wear jewelry. A watch can be set into the handle bar of the machine, and, therefore, the watch in pocket, if it is there, need never be brought forth. Pins should be worn inside the jacket, so that they will not get dusty. You cannot help wearing your club pin, perhaps, but remember that it is not good form to shown it on the road.

Don't wear a skirt that shows more than eight inches of your boot.

Don't allow your escort to ride inside, nearest the sidewalk. That is your place.

Don't keep on ringing your bell when you see that the driver of a horse is turning out to make room for you. The jangle of the bell may frighten the horse, and is sure to annoy the driver.

Don't stand in the middle of the road to fix your lantern or pump your tire, so that every other rider will have to make a wide detour to pass you.

Don't borrow a pump of a man you do not know and forget to return it.

Don't hesitate to accept assistance from a man in case you are in trouble with your wheel. That is an occasion when a women may take well-meant help from a stranger of the opposite sex.

Don't ride without gloves.

Wife: "We have been married twelve years and not once in that time have I missed baking you a cake for your birthday. Have I, dear?"

Hubby: "No, my pet. I can look back upon those cakes as milestones in my life."

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 a year.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 8, 1897

THE DIVORCE SCANDAL.

The General Assembly named a committee to investigate the divorce scandals that have recently added more infamy to an already infamous record, and the committee began its work on Tuesday and has devoted all the week to it. Two members of the divorce committee have been on the rack this week, Senator Pyle and Representative McCullough, charged with saying that it would require from one to two thousand to fifteen hundred dollars to procure a divorce, Attorney J. H. Hoffecker being the one informed while working up the Gause divorce case. The committee has a big task either to dig up or cover up the scandal. The honor of every member of the General Assembly is called in question by the charges made and it would only be fair that each member be put under examination. The alleged attempt to use money to procure legislation extends to other bills beside divorce bills, and the committee should not stop under a thorough investigation.

THE State Workhouse bill passed the House on Tuesday by a vote of 11 to 10 but was afterwards re-considered which of course means the final defeat of the bill. It is not possible that anything good can come from this legislature. Chief Justice Lore made a strong and convincing plea for the Workhouse as a reform measure, but sometime must pass over before it is accomplished.

THE fire in Paris on Tuesday at a charity bazar conducted by leaders of French society had most lamentable results, some 111 lives being lost and numbers being severely injured. Among the dead are many of the French nobility, including some of the highest ranks.

THE TRANSCRIPT'S columns are so full this week, Mr. Messick taking a half page to tell our readers about the bargains he is offering, that we were compelled to omit Prof. Spaid's selection on "Spare the Birds," which will appear next week.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

ODESSA NOTES.

Mr. William E. Faries has put a Soda fountain in his drug store.

Miss Helen Duer, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Anna Gibson.

J. Chester Gibson, of Wilmington, was the guest of his parent Sunday.

Engineer William Rhodes of the Steamer "Harry" was in town Sunday.

Messrs. Thompson and Walker, of Clayton, were Odessa visitors, Sunday.

Mr. William G. Tyson, of P[illegible] was an Odessa visitor Thurs[illegible] Philadelphia,

Robert Hoffecker, of S[illegible]ay, guest of his friend Ge[illegible] Smyrna, was the Sunday. [illegible]. L. Townsend Jr.

Several May P[illegible] Saturday to t[illegible] parties passed through town tin horns. [illegible]e music of sleigh bell and Charle[illegible]

[illegible] Gibson, of Philadelphia, came to[illegible] on sick leave Saturday. We are glad [illegible]eport him, as much better.

Mr. George Green returned to his sturgeon fleet at Mahons, on Monday, having spent several days with his family.

Miss Marion Janvier returned to her home in Wilmington, Wednesday after having spent a week with Miss Amelia Vandegrift.

Mrs. George Green and children started for their old home at Hancock's Bridge Wednesday. They will probably spend a month there, with friends and relations.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burgess and daughter of Ridley Park, Pa., are spending the month of May with her parents Mr. and Mrs. William VanDyke.

Hon. John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, Ex-Senator Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington and Mr. Thomas Higgins, of Orange N. J., spent Sunday with their sister Mrs. D. W. Corbit.

Bicycling is at its height, beginners and experts taking advantage of good weather and good roads to indulge in this favorite sport. A party of five or six went to Port Penn, on the Steamer Clio Thursday and returned on their wheels.

Mr. Muehlbuger met with quite an accident on Thursday. While racing his wagon overturned and the occupants were thrown out. Mr. George Kumpel was cut about the head and face and the wagon was badly broken."

The Mite Society of the M. E. Church held a very pleasant meeting at the parsonage, Wednesday evening. Several members of the Official Board of the church were present and it was decided that with the assistance of the ladies they would hold a strawberry Festival in the upper room of the Town Hall on the 19 and 20 of May.

MY MARYLAND.

State Senator Charles C. Crothers, of Cecil county, is at a Philadelphia hospital for treatment of an affection in the mouth.

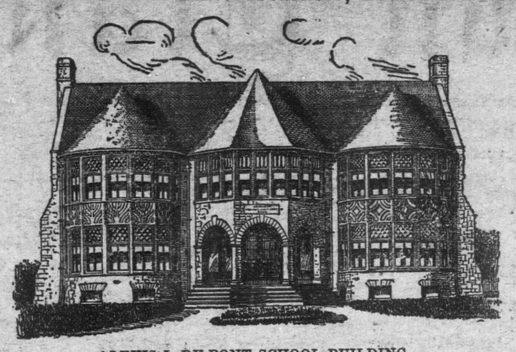
The election in Cecilton resulted in the election of Andrew McKee, F. F. Myers, B. F. Jackson, W. D. Fillingham and Charles Peters as town commissioners.

Mary Turner born in 1796, slave of Washington Comeges, Kent county, is still living and is an inmate of the Home of Aged colored persons, Phila.

John Brown, and aged resident of Port Deposit, was wandering over Mt. Ararat, when he fell and was found unconscious. He died in a few hours after he was found.

The jury in the case of B. Palmer Keating, of Centreville, Md., charged with misappropriating funds of the Queen Anne's National Bank, failed to agree on a verdict and was discharged. In the case of B. Palmer Keating, charged with misappropriating money of Mrs. M. M. Comegy's, the court decided that he was guilty and imposed a fine of $500, with imprisonment for one year in Queen Anne's county jail.

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



ALEXIS I. DU PONT SCHOOL BUILDING.

Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. SPAID, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column should send their names and address for enrollment.]

Teacher—Tommy, if you gave your little brother nine sticks of candy and then took away seven, what would that make? Tommy—It would make him yell.

A school teacher lately put the question: "What is the highest form of animal life?" "The giraffe!" responded a bright member of the class.

Every ton of Atlantic water, when evaporated, yields 81 pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water, 79 pounds; Arctic and Antarctic waters yield 85 pound to the ton, and Dead Sea water, 187 pounds.

J. M. L. I think "a large number were present" is preferable in the example given by you to "a large number was present." However, those who hold the opposite view are grammatically correct, for "number" is singular in meaning in some cases, and in others it is only a matter of taste. In the example you give it is to be inferred that the persons did not go to the social in a body; they did not go as an organization; they were invited as individuals, and each went for his own pleasure. So in speaking of the social it is an easy matter to think of the company as so many individuals rather than as a group of persons. When there is any doubt about such sentences another form should be used. "Many persons were present" is in my judgment a better form.

HORACE MANN.
PART II.

When Horace Mann was at Brown University both as pupil and teacher he had spent many happy hours with Dr. Messer the University president, and his family. Here during his collegiate days he met the presidents's daughter, but a mere child, yet possessing rare qualities of beauty love, kindness, and tenderness which rapidly lifted her up as Mann's ideal.

As she grew to womanhood these qualities grew more markedly intensified if possible by a gentle spirit of endurance an out come of delicate health. After ten years of ideal worship she became Mrs. Mann. In two short years they were separated by the Angel of Death.

We can best picture what Mrs. Mann must have been to her husband in his own words written after her death.

"Amid the current of conversation, in social intercourse or the avocations of business in the daily walk of life, it is never but half forgotten; and the sight of an object, the utterance of a word, the tone of a voice, re-opens upon me the mournful Scene, and spreads around me with electric quickness, a world of gloom. During that period, when, for me, there was a light upon earth brighter than any light of the sun, and a voice sweeter than any of Nature's harmonies, I did not think but that the happiness which was boundless in present enjoyment would be perpetual in duration. She purified my conceptions of purify, and beautified the ideal of every excellence."

At 25 Mr. Mann entered the Lichfield Law School. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Dedham.

As a lawyer Mr. Mann stood a unique example among his contemporaries. Now as at all times he contended for justice. He could not be induced to take up a case unless he was sure he was on the right side. It seemed that the sense of his knowing that he was right would enable him to make such a plea that four times out of every five he won his case. He had a peculiar way of reducing all he had to say to similies and epigrammatic points which were impossible to be forgotten by the retiring jury.

For six years Horace Mann was sent to the Legislature.

It was while he was practising law in Dedham that he received the great blow which for a time seemed to deprive him of his all but life. His wife growing slowly weaker, suddenly one night grew worse and the next morning he was found prostrate beside her corpse.

So incessant was his grief that his friends thought best to lure him away from the scence of sweet memory, the sight of which now filled him with but bitter pangs. So they persuaded him to take up the practice of law in Boston. This he did in the most unattractive way.

Just previous to this his brother had become seriously in debt for the payment of which Horace Mann was made liable. In order to fulfil his agreement he lived alone in his office; sleeping when convenient, eating when necessary in order to lessen his own expenses.

This is one of the saddest pictures of his life, when we see him bowed down under his own grief yet pressed down still deeper by his brother's fault.

While in Boston he was honored by being sent four years to the State Senate. While working in the Legislature, Horace Mann lived for his people.

He was influential in securing the Worcester Lunatic Asylum. Also much of his work was in behalf of the deaf and dumb. While in the position to observe the needs of all men, he saw that for men to be placed in their best position they must have better education, therefore he presented to the Legislature a bill providing for the establishment of a Board of Education.

It has been beautifully said of Horace Mann,—"That he never counted his own ease, comfort or even life, as of any importance, if he thought the sacrifice of them could futher the ends of any cause. It was not that he imagined that the world could not get on without him, but that he saw so much to be done and so few willing to do the work, that he took more than his share upon himself."

ST. GEORGES ITEMS.

Mrs. D. B. Stewart is seriously ill.

Mrs. R. A. Davison is just recovering from an attack of the Grippe.

Dr. J. W. DeWitt was away last week attending the furneral of his brother.

Mrs. Andrew Taylor and Miss Annie Schultz are visiting in the city of "Brotherly love."

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson McWhorter, of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. John T. McWhorter of Wilmington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leontine McWhorter for a few days.

The following pupils of St. Georges Public School have attained an average of 90 or over for the month of April. 8th Grade, Florence Jones 96, 7th Grade, Henry Jahnke 92, 6th Grade, Albert Stewart 92, Susie Ford 91, 5th Grade, Horace Simmons 90, Annie Heiry 90.

Last Saturday being the first of May, the primary department of the public school, with their teacher, ventured into the woods tog ather May flowers but as it chanced to be a very showery day, the little party just reached home in time to escape a drenching rain.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church were busily engaged last week in laying the carpet of the Session room; the chairs have not as yet come and for that reason prayer meeting was held in the church last Friday evening, also Sabbath School was dispensed with on Sunday. The C.E. Society held its meeting in the Church also, Miss Zora White, of Townsend, being the leader. They hope by Sunday to have the room all fitted up in readiness for services.

KENT COUNTY.

Beniah Watson, ex-United States District Attorney, of Dover, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis on Monday.

The decomposed body of John P. Brown, of Leipsic, who was drowned in the Delaware Bay while fishing two weeks ago, was found on Sunday at Woodland Beach, floating in the water, and secured to the wharf.

Mrs. Sarah Cooper, who has been very ill for several weeks, at the home of her daughter. Mrs. Charles Jolls, at Wyoming, having suffered a stroke of paralysis, is much better and there is hope of her recovery.

DELAWARE CITY.

Miss Fannie Reeves has returned.

Mrs. H. C. Clark spent Monday in Philadelphia.

George Patterson Jr., has been appointed lock tender.

W. C. T. U. met at Mrs. Hemphill's Monday evening.

Miss L. W. Price spent Saturday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sarah Madden died at her home here on Thursday.

Mr. Samuel Lewis will reach his 81st mile stone on Sunday.

Miss Cora Dunlap visited relatives in Wilmington over Sunday.

Miss Blanche Higgins is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Schunder.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mc Call, of Wilmington, visited her father this week.

Miss A. Taylor, of Wilmington, visited her uncle Dr. F. Belville this week.

Rectory Improvement Society met at Miss Hunter's Monday evening.

Miss Bina Foard spent this week at Mr. E. Vail's near Porter's Station.

Mrs. Emil Altman and children have returned to their home in Philadelphia.

The ladies of the Golden Eagle Society gave a party on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Bundick lectured on "Temperance" in the M. E. Chapel Thursday evening.

Miss Mary Dunlap, of Wilmington, was entertained this week by her aunt, Mrs. L. Dunlap.

The Quarterly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the P. E. Church will be held on May 13 in Christ Church Delaware City.

Rev. Geo. S. Gassner and his friends, Messrs. Swartz and McClain of Philadelphia, secured 68 fish by trolling in the canal on Saturday.

The Junior Auxiliary of the P. E. Church met in Wilmington on Saturday, Christ Church parish, of Delaware City, was represented by Mrs. N. Geo. Price, Mrs. H. C. Johannes, Misses Cora Dunlap, May Everngam, Emma and Lulu Jones.

The Delaware City Public School has just ended its eighth month. There are 193 pupils in attendance, 16 of these have been present every day during the month, 8 every day during the term. Those receiving an average of 90 per cent. or over are: Alida Dunlap and Eugene Householder of the Academic Department, Laura Householder, Eva Colins, May Everngam and Edna Silver of the Grammar Department, Ella Wortz, Mary Schaefer, Verta Wingate, Isabella Reybold, Alice Hickey, Marguerite Mulligan, Lydia Nickle, Bessie Hewes, Alice Woods, George Householder, J. Carl Aker, and G. Lionel Bright, of the Primary Department.

OLD SUSSEX.

The Bridgeville M. E. Church has contributed a carload of corn for the relief of the famine stricken sufferers of India.

A forest fire has destroyed 600 acres of valuable timber land on H. K. Hall's farm and the Clendaniel tract near Milford.

Work will begin at one on the new telephone line between Seaford, Laurel and Bridgeville, and the line will be extended to Millsboro, Lewes, Dagsboro and Frankford.

A barn on the farm of Bert Bennett, near Georgetown, was destroyed by fire this week. The contents were also burned The loss is about $1200. The fire was started by a child who wes playing with matches.

TOWNSEND TOPICS.

The W. C. T. U. held its regular meeting on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Chandler has returned from a visit to her mother, at Crumpton.

Mrs. W. Dyatt and Mrs. Briggs, of Clayton, were guests of Mrs. I Pritchard on Thursday.

Mrs. Haynes of Clayton, spent Wednesday and Thursday with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Lattomus.

Mrs. Jennie Wilson, of Philadelphia, visited her daughter, Mrs. Winfield Lattomus this week.

The Ladies Aid of Union M. E. Church met at the home of Mrs. N. Watts on Wednesday evening.

The interior of the M. E. Church will be papered and painted, and thoroughly cleaned next week. The Ladies Aid have charge of the work and will bear the expenseses.

The Good Government Club met at the home of Mrs. A. L. Quillen on Wednesday evening. They have decided to hold a Pie Social on Wednesday evening, May 12th, in the room over Thos. Lattomus' store.

Mr. Bundick, of Onancock, Va., gave a fine address in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening. His subject was "Alcohol is a poison." He also lectured at Friendship Church on Wednesday evening to an audience of about two hundred.

The Ladies Aid of Townsend M. E. Church met at the home of Mrs. J. S. Lattomus on Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected for the year President, Mrs. A. L. Quillen, Vice President, Mrs. L. Hubbard, Treasurer, Mrs. C. Knotts, Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Lattomus, Parsonage Committee, Mrs. E. Lynam, Mrs. L. Pritchard and Mrs. E. Naylor, Collectors Mrs. M. Townsend and Mrs. M. E. Hart, Cake committee Mrs. S. Watts and Mrs. A. Richardson.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following named pupils of Woodland School have attained an average of 90 per cent or above for the month ending April 30 1897. Bessie Bishop, Ida Armstrong, Sallie Rust, Edgar Bisbop and Samuel Penington.

The following pupils of Brown Cottage School have reached 90 per cent, or above, for the month of April. Bertie Cochran, Louise Cochran, Minnie Smith, Grover Bendler, Clarence Donovan, Elwood Padley, Albert Donovan, Pierce Donovan and Howard Padley.

Prizes For Sunlight Soap Wrappers.

The announcement of winners for the month of March of the Sunlight Soap monthly wrapper competition in what is known as District No. 3, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia, has come to hand. Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., have awarded the first price of $100 to H. H. Barnum, 2215 Mt. Vernon St. Philadelphia, Pa. The five second prizes, each of a $100 Pierce Special Bicycle, have been awarded to Cornie A. Stolz, 2210 Eighth Ave., Altoona, Pa; Robert J. Campbell, Camden, Kent county Del.; Miss Emma Pass, 918 Almond St., Williamsport, Pa.; Wm. Medders, Still Pond, Kent Co., Md., John Hipp, 238 S. Second St., St. Clair, Pa. The ten third prizes, each of a $25 gold watch, have been awarded to Albin Hoch, 164½ Chestnut St., Allentown, Pa.; Louis M. Backe, 1211 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Stifzel. 801 W. Race St. Pottsville, Pa.; W. E. Kelley, 103 East Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Edward Vilsack, 3943 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., John Kitten, Jr. 2753 Fairhill St., Philadelphia, Pa., Alex. Waters, 44 Lincoln Ave., Carbondale, Pa.; Mrs. Karl Hellman, Irwin, Westmorland Co., Pa.; Mrs. E. Estella Bramble, Centreville, Md.; P. M. Woleslagle, Martinburgh, W. Va.

See advertisement in this paper from time to time for particulars, or write to Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., New York.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

We have a most complete assortment of Shirt Waists and we feel assured that our customers will feel pleased with these beautiful and stylish waists. All the newest designs in French and Organdie effects are here, new and fresh from the makers. All are with detachable collars and cuffs and at remarkably low prices—50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and up to $5 each.

Ladies' Separate Dress Skirts in Serge, Cheviot, Mohair, Silk and Moire Velour; price, $3.75 to $10 each, ready to put on.

Ladies' Night Dresses, special, 3 styles—$1 quality for 69c each—made from fine Muslin, with tucked yokes and fronts, with embroidered edge trimmiug.

We will put on sale Saturday 1,200 yards German Damask Table Linen—the kind that wears like iron—in several beautiful patterns, almost bleached, at 50c per yard. All pure linen.

Six hundred Napkins, extra large size and very heavy, to match the linen. $1.50 from $2.00 per dozen.

Three hundred fine bleached damask knotted fringe Towels, that are our regular 50c grade. Special for Saturday, 25c each.

Our special for Muslins on Saturday—

Hill bleached, yard wide, 6c.
Fruit of Loom, yard wide, 6½c.
Standard heavy unbleached, 3½c.
Standard fine unbleached, 4c.

and one case regular 7c grade of bleached Muslin for 5c.

Madras, for summer dresses and waists, very finely woven and in a splendid assortment of styles—25c grades for 12½c per yard.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

MEN'S WOOL SUITS
$1.49.

MEN'S FINE ALL WOOL SUITS
$2.66.

FINE CLOTHING SALE!

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED. WE WANT TO UNLOAD.

$12,000 STOCK FINE CLOTHING!

We have determined to allow this Enormous Stock of Clothing to be sold. An Opportunity of a life time! A Boom! The People of Middletown and surrounding country to purchase Clothing for Next to Nothing Prices! No Reserve, at Less than 50 Cents on the Dollar. The Deepest Cut in Clothing Prices Ever Recorded.

THESE SUITS HAVE BEEN SELLING AT $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

Men's Mixed Melton Suits.

IN NEAT EFFECTS.

Made in splendid manner and will give first-class wear.

They are positively worth $5.00. We offer them now at

$1.49 per Suit.

Men's Black and Blue Cheviots.
Warranted Fast Colors.

Made up in first-class style. Single and Double Breasted. Suits we have been selling at $6.00. Now we offer them at

$2.66 per Suit.

Men's Fine All-Wool Suits.
Strictly All-Wool.

Made up substantially and thoroughly. Trimming first-class. Suits we have sold regularly at $6.00. Now we offer them at

$2.83 per Suit.

Men's Homespun and Cassimere Suits.
Four Button Sacks.

This is a Handsome Suit, and the equal is never offered under $7.00. Now we offer them at

$3.83 per Suit.

Men's Dress Suits.
Imported Worsteds in New Brown Plaids.

Made equal to merchant tailors. No better Suits sold at $8.00 or $9.00. Now we offer them at

$3.92 per Suit.

Men's Worsted Sack Suits.
Black and Blue and New Brown Plaids.

Elegantly made and trimmed. The patterns are copied from latest imported novelties. Regular retail prices $9.00 and $10.00, now we offer them at

$4.95 per Suit.

Fancy Worsted Suits.

They include three and four button Sacks, Imported Worsteds, Nobbiest Cheviots, Fast Colored Serges. All tailored and cut in finest possible manner. Lined with finest Italian lining. Have satin piping.

Our regular $15 Suit, now our sale price

$7.92 per Suit.

Youths' and Young Men's Suits.

Strictly All-Wool. Made up substantially and well made, thoroughly trimmed. Suits we have been selling at $7.00, now

$3.79 per Suit.

Age 15 to 19 years.

Youths' Fancy Suits.

Strictly All-Wool, made up in first class manner, fully worth $3.00.

Sale price $1.59 per Suit.

Age 15 to 19 years.

Youths' and Young Men's Suits.

In Blues, Blacks and Plaids. All wool suits we have sold at $3.50.

Now $1.92 per Suit.

Age 15 to 19 years.

Youths' and Young Men's Suits.

Fine all wool suits made in first class style 3 and 4 button sack suits. We have sold regularly at $4.00, now we make

The price $1.98 per Suit.

Age 15 to 19 years.

Young Men's Fine Homespun and Cassimer Suits,

In New Browns, Blues, Blacks, fine Italian Cloth Lining all tailored and cut in finest possible manner. Our regular $10 Suit, **Now $6.94.**

Age 15 to 19 years.

Boys' Two Piece Suits.

Age 4 to 14 years. Strictly all wool, very stylish, latest pattern, a most excellent suit and cheap at our regular price $2.25, **Now $1.12.**

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Coat and Pants.

Age 4 to 14 years, made up in splendid manner. Suits we have sold regularly at $1.25

Now 49 Cents the Suit.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Coat and Pants,

Age 4 to 14 years, Tastefully trimmed with braid, double-breasted, a most excellent school suit. Our regular price for this suit $2.00,

Now 95 cents the Suit.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits,

Handsomely made, very neat effects, in light and dark patterns. This suit we have never sold less than $2.50,

Now $1.49 per Suit.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits,

In New Brown Cheviot and Gray mixed latest Spring styles, fine tailored lined with Italian cloth up-to-date suits. Our regular price for the suits $4.50,

Now $2.85 per Suit.

J. B. MESSICK, COCHRAN BLOCK, MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Lumber... and Coal

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds
INCLUDING
Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—
(Several Grades)
Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.
MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!
Paints of the Best Manufactures.
BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL
...LIME...
DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.
BEST VEINS OF
HARD AND SOFT COAL.
FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL
Middletown, Del.

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHTNING?
not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the
...Knt County...
Mutual Insurance Co.,
You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates
This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy

Wm. DENNEY, Sec'y
D. B. MALONEY G B. MONEY
Agent, Townsend ... Odessa City.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
2x30 by all Local Druggists.

WE WANT TO SELL
$1,000,000 WORTH
—OF—
CLOTHING
THIS SEASON.
Courting opposition and defying competition we invite the attention of the public to the largest and best assorted stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
ever offered on the market, consisting of Covert Cloths, Serges, Clay Diagonals, Cheviots, Cassimeres, etc., at fabulously low prices. Call and convince yourselves that we are selling the greatest bargains in the Clothing trade at the present time has been offered for many years past. Being manufacturers of Clothing for half a century and always cash buyers, we are enabled through our experience and manner of conducting business to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the trade. Our specialties, viz:
500 Men's Suits, at $3.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $16.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $20.00.
500 Men's Suits at $15.00, sold elsewhere at $30.00.
300 Boys' Suit's at $4.50, sold elsewhere at $9.00.
300 Boy's Suits at $6.00, sold elsewhere at $12.00.
250 Children's Suits at $1.50 $3.00 sold elsewhere at double prices.
1000 Pair of Pants at $1.00 to $5.00.
Bargains in every department too numerous to mention.
Our Custom Department is filled with selections of Foreign and Domestic goods from which we will make suits of the very lastest styles at $10 to $30.
Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.
"Entrance under the Clock."

Garitee & Son,
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar, No. 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH
Is quickly absorbed, Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals and Protects the Membrane from Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Gives

COLD IN HEAD
Relief at once and it will cure.
A particle is applied directly into the nostrils, is agreeable. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

John W. Jolls,
Dealer in
The Wm. Lea & Sons.,
Fancy Rolled Flour and Patent
Mill Feed of all kinds, Seeds, Coal, Etc.
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President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; S. S. Holten, Charles H. Howell, Geo. V. Feveriey.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, ... Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 8, 1897.

Of Interest To Farmers

BEANS, SQUASH AND TOMATOES FOR MARKET.

String beans can be grown either as a first, second or intermediate crop. The Long Island, N. Y. farmers plant from the first week in May until the last week in July. The first as an early, the last as a late crop, much of which is used for pickling, and the intermediate plantings as chance crops put in where there is vacant space. The early crop comes in about the middle of June, if on rather light soil and the earliest varieties are sown. On good soil the average yield is fully three hundred bushels per acre; the cost per bushel for picking is twelve cents. But this does not give the slightest idea of the profit per acre, as the price is so very variable. When the grower gets 70 cents per bushel it is considered a good paying crop. For a short time last season good string beans brought as much as two dollars and a half per bushel, which of course was wholly due to a scarcity. The first crop can be followed by sweet corn, squashes, cabbage or kale. The second crop can follow early peas, and then be taken off in time for winter spinach, or under favorable circumstances white turnips; and the last planting can follow early potatoes.

The first planting should not be made until there is every indication of warm weather, better by far defer planting for a week than to plant when the ground is cold and wet. The best soil for beans is a light friable loam, but whatever the nature of the nature of the soil may be, it should be made fairly rich with well-rotted stable manure, and light coating of nitrate of soda, say 200 lbs per acre. The soil must not be too rich, as in that case the growth of vine would be at the expense of the crop. No more manure is required for a crop of beans than for a crop of corn. The manure should be spread broadcast and not worked in deeper than four inches. The best method is to sow in drills three feet apart and the seed dropped six inches apart in the drill. To many this may seem light seeding, but if the ground is very strong, even less seed should be used. Where squashes are to be second crop, omit every fourth row and plant for winter squashes, the first or second week in June. After the beans are fairly up the cultivator should be used frequently, but never work the soil deep—if more than an inch it will be an injury rather than a benefit to the plants. There is another important consideration in cultivating this crop, viz, never cultivate or hoe or disturb in any way the crop when the leaves are wet; there is no crop so impatient in this respect as the bean.

Tomatoes planted in every third row succeed admirably. Sow the seed the first week in June, drop the seed, two or three a hill four feet apart, and thin out to a single plant. These will come into bearing after the early crop begins to fall off and the fruit will be in perfection about the middle of September in the latitude of New York city. This will often prove the most profitable crop of the season. After the bean crop has been harvested, pull the vines and spread under the tomatoes as a mulch and to keep the tomatoes from the ground.

For shell beans, different methods must be observed, as the crop requires a much longer time to mature; at the same time some of the sorts can be grown with profit. This is particularly true with Dwarf Horticultural, popularly known as the speckeled cranberry, and in some localities as the Quail-head. The pods are stringless, tender and delicious and they keep so until the beans are nearly full sized. As a shell bean they are rich and of excellent flavor. As a market variety it is, usually, a better paying crop than the limas, not because it brings a higher price but because of its productiveness.

The dwarf lima beans cannot be used for a second crop, as they require the whole season to perfect their growth, or rather they will continue to grow and perfect their pods until killed by frost. These require a richer sod and more room than the bush snap beans, and they should not be planted as early. The 25th of May is sufficiently early to plant in the latitude of New York. The rows should be three and a half feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows. If these sorts do not have plenty of room they will surely mildew and the crop will be a failure. The success attending the growing of dwarf varieties has given them the preference over the pole varieties. As for the beans, there is no difference between them, each of the leading pole varieties is represented in Bush limas. There are three types of these. Dreer's Bush lima—which had its parentage in the old Potato lima; Burpee's Bush lima, from the large flat lima, and Henderson's Dwarf lima which is the Siva or small lima. The latter is very productive but the beans are smaller than the others.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

EVOLUTION OF MONEY.

Unwarranted Government Interference Prevents Easy Transition From One Substance to Another.

Money is simply a commodity that is generally recognized as a universal equivalent, and its degree of goodness or efficiency consists in the unanimity of the recognition of the fitness of the commodity used as money to perform the essential functions of money. Many commodities have been used as money, and they have remained in use as long as they met the essential requirements of money among the people where used, or until some other commodity appeared the fitness of which commended itself to the intelligence as being superior to the commodity then being used.

As people have advanced in discriminating intelligence they have discarded inferior commodities and adopted in place thereof something that was superior. These changes kept taking place until finally gold and silver became the commodities that were recognized by the people of most countries as being the best for use as money. Sociological transition is constant. Change is the natural order of things, and changes come about naturally and are therefore effected easily, if the natural process is allowed to go on undisturbed. Troublous friction ensues only when there is obstructive governmental interference to delay or defeat the natural order of things.

In our own day the stagecoach has been supplanted by the steam railroad, and stagecoaches have practically become a thing of the past. The tallow dip was succeeded by lamps filled with burning fluid or oil, and lamps by illuminating gas, and gas by electricity. These and many other changes were accomplished with no serious disturbance whatever, and so it would be with commodities used as money in the absence of governmental obstruction. There would be no threatening money question in this country today, endangering the continuity and perpetuity of all business activity, if the United States was not engaged in the banking business.

Among civilized people the days of usefulness of silver as money, except in subsidiary forms, are numbered, and silver is going out of use as surely as have the stagecoach and the tallow dip, and for exactly the same reason—civilization has outgrown the conditions which necessitated its use. No money has ever come into use at the behest of government or because of statutory enactments, but solely because of recognized ability to perform the functions of money.—Austin W. Wright in Sound Currency.

A New Financial System.

The demand now heard from merchants and manufacturers and bankers and other intelligent observers in every part of the country is not for some repairs to our financial system, but for a new system. No government paper can be free from objection, because its volume and redeemability will depend in part upon the opinions of congress and in part upon the opinions of the president. No one can be certain that these will be correct in all years to come. If we could be sure that they would always be correct, we could not be sure that the government would always be able to maintain a sufficient reserve for the redemption of the notes. If the weight of a pound and the length of a yard were liable to be changed at any time by congress, the uncertainty could hardly be so dangerous as the present uncertainty regarding the unit of value. This explains why so many of the men who do the business of the country, not alone in the north and east, but also in the south and west, demand the withdrawal of the government notes.—Iron Age.

Japan In a New Light.

Now that Japan is on the brink of replacing her currency on the exclusive gold basis, we presume that we shall no longer be worried with fearful visions of her growing industrial supremacy, which was alleged to be due to the silver standard. It was affirmed that whatever goods Japan sold in this country, being paid for in gold, practically doubled the seller's income when the proceeds were converted into silver. And this tremendous advantage the Japanese now relinquish.

A Standard of Value.

Our monetary standard is nothing but a measure of values. Upon its stability depend growth and prosperity. It must be recognized as the very best—abroad as well as at home—if our active commercial intercourse with the leading nations of the world is to continue and develop.

Co-operative Banking For Farmers.

The American Agriculturist of April 4 again discusses editorially the "entire feasibility of co-operative banking among farmers." "This can be done," it says, "by slight modifications of the system of co-operative savings fund and building associations or co-operative banks, which has proved so remarkably successful in American cities. These institutions now hold over $500,000,000 of deposits and are a thoroughly demonstrated practical success. The Saxon Land Credit association (a report upon which can be obtained by writing to the secretary of state, Washington) is a modification of the Raiffeisen system, which in Prussia and Germany has achieved the same success among the working farmers of these countries that the co-operative banks have achieved in our American cities. The people's banks of Italy and neighboring countries, based upon much the same plan, have had marvelous success. A report giving further particulars upon the Saxon Land Credit association has been published by the department of state for free distribution, in which Consular Agent Peters says with a truth that can never be questioned:

What American farmers require to relieve them of the present financial strain under which they are living is the power to borrow at the lowest possible interest consistent with their securities and the financial conditions in the great centers of the world. So long as they must borrow from the local money lender they must pay a high rate of interest for accommodation. It is this high rate of interest under which our farmers are now striving and failing that is responsible for the general unrest and dissatisfaction. Remove the high rate of interest, give them the same opportunity to use their credit as men engaged in other business, exchange the present mortgage on the farm for one with a reasonable interest, which the farmer can pay and have something left for the savings bank, and we will restore happiness and prosperity.

This question has been solved by the farmers and landholders of Europe, and the solution of the problem did not consist in the loans by the government of a mass of debased currency circulated among the people at a fictitious value. The end was reached by the farmers and landholders by their own force and cooperation, by the founding of associations which in time became a power in the land, and whose financial strength was measured by millions of undoubted securities which the public was only too glad to invest in.

Is This Result Desirable?

Should this country alone attempt free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would thereby give notice that we are ready to exchange for all comers a quantity of gold which is valued at $1 in every civilized country for a quantity of silver which represents in the markets of the world about 50 cents.

In a very short time all gold would disappear. It would be hoarded to await a premium or shipped to countries where it is more appreciated. Only silver would remain our circulating medium. We would be on a silver basis. Our standard would be a dollar worth little more than 50 cents in every country but our own.

All values would quickly adjust themselves to this depreciated dollar and would fluctuate with its changing value in international exchange.

Government Currency.

The reason bank circulation has been decreasing through a term of years, and why it is inelastic, remaining almost without change from season to season, is that the security for it is a deposit of government bonds. The bank capital is in the treasury instead of in business. The profits on circulation decline as the bonds increase in value or the rate of interest declines, and the redemption process is slow and ineffective. The dangers of the government currency and the deficiencies of the bank currency are now pretty well recognized, and every day shows increased earnestness in the demands of business men for a complete and permanent cure.—Iron Age.

Locating the Disease.

"We cannot afford to advertise our anxiety for the free coinage of silver any more," the Philadelphia North American (Rep.) declares. "Unless some of the nations want free coinage at our ratio or thereabout, it is idle as well as humiliating to be importuning the great nations to create a market for our silver. For that is the kernel of this nut, and but for the desire for a market there would be no talk about free coinage of silver here."

Three Facts.

(1) The money supply of this country and of the world at large is not contracting, but increasing rapidly; (2) the low price of farm products is caused by increased production, not by contraction of the currency; (3) free coinage of silver would not improve the condition of any one and would be the cause of great hardships and privations to the wage earning classes and all persons of small means.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE ORIGINAL DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER WAS EFFECTED BY JEFFERSON'S ORDER.

He Was at All Times Opposed to Cheap Money and Repudiation of Debts—Believed That Coinage Ratio Should Stick Close to the Market Ratio—Favored Use of Both Metals, but Showed a Moderate Preference For Gold—Could Not Have Stood on the Chicago Platform.

Thomas Jefferson was a patriot and a statesman of the highest order. It is proper for all true Democrats to celebrate his birthday, April 13, and to commemorate his many excellent qualities, but why should those who voted in 1896 to repudiate debts and to cheapen our dollar by attempting to fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver widely different from the market ratio meet to honor, or dishonor, Jefferson's name? Is there anything in his writings or his conduct to indicate that he would have been a cheap money and repudiation Democrat?

In 1783 Mr. Jefferson wrote:

The proportion between the value of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * * Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them.

Does this sound like the silver plank of the Chicago platform?

In a letter to Mr. Hamilton in February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opposition to cheapening the dollar or reducing the monetary unit. He said of the dollar:

I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts * * * Should it be thought, however, that congress may reduce the value of the dollar, I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, either one ounce of pure silver or one ounce of standard silver, so as to keep the unit of money a part of the system of measures, weights and coins.

The original "demonetization of silver" was effected by the following order from Thomas Jefferson:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 2, 1806.

SIR—In consequence of a representation from the directors of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the president (Thomas Jefferson) directs that all silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar.

JAMES MADISON.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq.,
Director of the Mint.

Except 1,000 pieces, no more silver dollars were coined till after Andrew Jackson retired from the presidency.

It is clear from Jefferson's writings that he favored the use of both metals, but only at their natural ratio in the world's markets. He seems to have had an instinctive fear that people who wished an "easy mode of paying off their debts" would attempt to fix our coinage system independent of the world's markets. His policy at all times was to stick close to the natural ratio.

His desire to ascertain the market ratio between gold and silver and adopt that as the legal ratio is shown again in his supplemental notes, Works, edition of 1853, volume 1, page 170, written in 1783 or 1784, when he suggests that the committee of the states be instructed:

To appoint also proper persons to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries, with which we are or may probably be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets and to other circumstances, and to report the same to the committee, by them to be laid before congress.

Jefferson framed and had passed by the Virginia assembly a law by which the value of the paper money of America was settled "in sterling money or the lawful money of England."

If Jefferson had been compelled to choose between the two metals, he would undoubtedly have taken gold. In his "Notes" he observed that the high price which Spain paid for gold had a tendency to draw away gold and to leave us only silver. He thought, therefore, that "we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold."

Free silver Democrats are not Jefferson Democrats. They should either abandon their false doctrines or worship at another shrine.

Good Money Is Good Anywhere.

While a government can within its territory define that which shall constitute a legal tender in satisfaction of contracts past and future it cannot by legislation fix the purchasing value of its money, for money is a commodity, and its value is determined in the markets of the world under the laws of trade, and the laws of trade, like the laws of nature, are stronger and more farreaching than any constitutions or statutes. The best money is the money of greatest purchasing power, and that money has the maximum of purchasing power which is exchangeable at par, not only in the country from whose mint it is issued, but also in the markets of the world.

Peru Follows Japan.

Peru is the latest addition to the list of countries planning to get on to a solid gold basis. If silver keeps up its present rate of progress, there will be nothing left for gold to conquer in 1900. Of course the need for silver legislation will then be greater than ever, and the silverites must work accordingly. They will then have the herculean task of converting the whole world back to silver.

Our Own Experience.

In this country since 1865 the wage earner has received his pay in dollars which have on the whole steadily appreciated in value, so far as general commodities are concerned, so that the purchasing power of his wages has nearly doubled, while interest on capital has steadily fallen and now averages scarcely half what it was.

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From the "Journal of Medicine" Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of so years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after March 3rd, 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL. P. M.	MAIL. P M	P. M.
Philadelphia	7.25	10.20	12.02	3.46	5.59	7.58
Baltimore	6.25	8.50	12 05	3.00	5:27	11.56
Wilmington	8 18	11.04	2.51	4.27	6:53	
Farnhurst	f 8.52		f 3 00			
New Castle	8 27		3.05		7:06	
State Road	f8.33		f 3.10		f 7:11	
Bear	f8.38		f 3.15		7:16	
Porter	8.45		f 3.20	4.51	7:23	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.25		7:28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.34		f 7:36	
Armstrong	f 9.03				7:40	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.43	5.16	7:46	12.39
Townsend	9 17		3.52	5.26	7:54	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.58		f 7:59	
Gr'n Spring	f 9.27		f 4 07		f8:05	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	4.12	5.37	8:10	12.57
Smyrna..LV	9 23	11.57	4.02	5 27	8:00	
Brenford	f9.38		f 4.17		f8.15	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.22		f 8:21	
Dupont			f 4.28			
Dover	9.58	12 23	4.31	5.56	8:31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	f12.29	4.37	6.02	8:37	a 1.24
Woodside	f10 11		f 4.43			
Viola	f10.15		f 4.47			
Felton	10 20	f12.40	4.51	6.14		a 1. 38
Harrington	10 34	12.53	5.07	6.26		1.50
Farmington	f10 42	a 1.00		f 6.34		
Greenwood	f10.50	a 1.07		f 6.42		
Bridgeville	10.58	f 1.15		6.50		a 2. 14
Cannons	f11 03			f 6.55		
Seaford	11.13	1.26		7.04		2 26
Laurel	11.23	f 1.36		7.14		a 2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.24		2.50
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL. A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS. P M
Delmar	11.08			8.00	2 15	3.43
Laurel	f 3.21			8.10	2.25	3.54
Seaford	f 1.34			8.24	2.35	4.08
Cannons				f 8.31		f 4.13
Bridgeville	p 1.48			8.37	f 2.46	4.26
Greenwood				f 8.45		f 4.31
Farmington				f 8.53		f 4.39
Harrington	f 2.22		$8.05	9 06	3.07	4:50
Felton	2.32		8.14	9.16	f 3.17	4:59
Viola			f8.18	f 9.20		f 5:03
Woodside			f8.22	f 9.24		f 5:07
Wyoming	2:44	f6.57	f8.29	9.31	f 3 29	5:14
Dover	2.50	7.03	8.35	9.38	3.35	5:21
Dupont		f7.08				
Cheswold		f7.13		f 9.48		f 5:30
Brenford		f7.18		f 9.53		f 5:35
Smyrna..LV		7.14	8.42	9 49	3.43	5:27
Clayton	3.06	7.24	8.53	9.59	3.53	5:40
Gr'n Spring		f7.28				f 5:45
Blackbird		f7.34		f10.08		f 5:51
Townsend		7.39	9 06	10 13	4.06	5:57
Middletown	3.29	7.50	9.15	10.23	4.15	6:06
Armstrong		f7.54				f 6:10
Mt Pleasant		7.58		f10 32		6:14
Kirkwood		8.03		10.40		6:25
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.46	4.33	6:30
Bear		f8.20		f10.51		6:35
State Road		f8.25		f10 56		6:39
New Castle		8.31	9.46	11.02		6:44
Farnhurst		f8.36	9.50	f11.07		
Wilmington	4.15	8.45	9.58	11.17	4.57	6:56
Baltimore	5.22	10.27	11.15	12.35	6.55	8:40
Philadelphia	8.10	9.32	10.46	12.06	5.42	7:51
	a m.	a m.	a m.	p m.	p m.	p m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.
"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.
"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.
"‖" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.
"†" Stops to let off passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 8.13, 11.15, a. m ; 2.51, 4.30 6 15, 6.53, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 6.30 a. m. and 10 19 m., daily, 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 1.16, 5.36, 6 44, 7.22 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.36 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.30 a m. week-days, 6.30 p m Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.40 a. m., 10.18 week-days.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.32 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.39 a. m., 6.30 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 1 40 p. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m., week-days and 6.30 p. m., Returning, leave Berlin 6.59 a m and 12.27 pm.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.22 a. m., and 5.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 6.50 a. m., and 1.40 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.45 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.55 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m., week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.07 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. week-days and 2.47 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect January 24th, 1897.
TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE
WILMINGTON DEPOT EAST BOUND.

‡ Express trains.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

New York, week-days, ‡3.13, ‡10.25, a. m ‡12.21, ‡2.29, ‡3.28 ‡5.32, ‡7 39, ‡11 p. m Sundays, ‡3.15, ‡11.25, a. m. ‡3.28, ‡5.32, ‡7.39, ‡11.00 p. m.

Philadelphia, week-days, ‡3.13, 5.55, 6.40, ‡7.20, 7.36, ‡8.25, 9.15, ‡10.01, ‡10.25, 11.20, a. m., ‡12.21, 12.40, ‡2.29, ‡3.28, ‡5.50, ‡5.32, 6.30, ‡7.39, 9.15 ‡11.00 p. m. Sundays, ‡3.13, 7.36, 8.50, ‡11.25 a. m., 12 20, ‡3.28, 3.50, ‡5.32, 6.30, ‡7.39, 9.15, ‡11.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, ‡3.13, 5.55, 6.40, ‡7.20, 7.36, ‡8.25 ‡9.15, ‡10.01, ‡10.25, 11.20 a.m., ‡12.40, ‡2.29, 3.50, ‡5.32, 6.30, ‡7.39, 9.15, ‡11 p.m. Sundays, ‡3.13, 7.36, 8 50, ‡11.25 a. m., 12 20,